UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ICEF/1992/P/L.43
3 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Programme Committee
1992 session

FOR INFORMATION

REPORT ON THE USE OF GLOBAL FUNDS IN 1990-1991

SUMMARY

The present report describes the use of global funds in the period 1990-1991, specifically, the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (IFPPE); regional funds for programe preparation, promotion and evaluation (regional IFPPE); and various interregional programmes and programme reserves, which have been organized under the heading Programme Fund for the 1990s Goals (PF90s) (see document E/ICEF/1992/L.10 on the proposed reorganization of global funds). The activities funded by the Emergency Reserve Fund have been reported in document E/ICEF/1991/11 and Corr.1 for 1990 and in document E/ICEF/1992/11 for 1991, together with the emergency operations of those years. Subject to Executive Board approval at its 1992 session, the next report will be a consolidated report on all four global funds in the format proposed in document E/ICEF/1992/AB/L.1.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infections
BI	Bamako Initiative
CDD	control of diarrhoeal diseases
CEDC	children in especially difficult circumstances
CHM	child monitoring
CSD	child survival and development
DCI	Defence for Children International
EAPR	East Asia and the Pacific Region (UNICEF)
EDR	Basic Education Reserve
ENV	Environment
EPI	expanded programme on immunization
FNS	food and nutrition surveillance
GC	global communication
GUW	dracunculiasis (guinea worm) eradication
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDD	iodine deficiency disorders
IFNS	Inter-Agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (programme)
IFP	Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation
IFPPE	Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MCH	maternal and child health
MRR	Mortality Reduction Reserve
NGO	non-governmental organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PF90s	Programme Fund for the 1990s Goals
PHC	primary health care
UCI	universal child immunization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report describes activities funded in the period 1990-1991 by the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (IFPPE); regional funds for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation (regional IFPPE); and various interregional programmes and programme reserves, which, subject to Executive Board approval at the 1992 session, will be reorganized as the Programme Fund for the 1990s Goals (PF90s) (see E/ICEF/1992/L.10). As part of the reorganization of global funds, the Emergency Reserve Fund also will be reorganized and renamed the Emergency Programme Fund. Emergency activities in 1990 were already reported in document E/ICEF/1991/11 and Corr.1, and the activities in 1991 are reported in document E/ICEF/1992/11.

2. As requested by the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/17), the present report lists the staff supported by IFPPE and regional IFPPE in New York and regional offices. The financial tables, however, are based on the current coding structure. Subject to the approval of the reorganization of global funds by the Board at its 1992 session, the next report will cover the four consolidated global funds and, since expenditures are now being recorded according to the new coding structure, expenditures will be reported in accordance with the format developed in document E/ICEF/1992/AB/L.1.

I. INTERREGIONAL FUND FOR PROGRAMME PREPARATION, PROMOTION AND EVALUATION

3. The Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation (IFP) was established in 1962 to enable UNICEF to work closely with government ministries on the preparatory work leading to the formulation of national policies, the programme preparation for strengthening services for children, the assessment of current activities and experience exchange between regions and countries. In the mid-1970s, the fund evolved into a source of support for policy development and for strengthening the knowledge base in UNICEF. In 1984, the scope of IFP was broadened to include programme promotion and strengthened support to programme evaluation. In the following year, it was renamed IFPPE.

4. Programme preparations at the country level are generally financed from country programme funds. In cases where such funds are not available, especially for the preparation of situation analyses, IFPPE allows the preparation to proceed without requiring Executive Board approval. A recommendation for programme cooperation can then be submitted to the next regular session of the Executive Board. Thus, IFPPE has made UNICEF participation more responsive to identified needs and has improved the quality of UNICEF programmes.

5. IFPPE also makes it possible to arrange for global studies for Executive Board consideration and for other studies of interest and relevance to UNICEF activities. In addition, it finances follow-up actions related to policy

approaches endorsed by the Executive Board, including expenses incurred through working with other agencies. IFPPE also supports programme publications, policy reviews requested by the Executive Board and working papers on issues that are of interest to UNICEF staff and others working in areas of common concern. It provides for advisory and preparatory services in countries where conventional UNICEF cooperation is no longer necessary.

6. In 1989, the Executive Board approved IFPPE for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of $31 million (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.37 and E/ICEF/1989/P/L.39). Upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the 1991 Executive Board approved an additional amount of $1.2 million for 1991 to cover unplanned activities in United Nations coordination, breast-feeding promotion and the establishment of a costs and economics unit (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.37), bringing the total IFPPE funds available for the period 1990-1991 to $32,200,000. During the biennium, the actual expenditures amounted to $31,709,095, or 98.5 per cent of the amount approved by the Board. Details of actual expenditures are given in paragraphs 52-54 below, and the activities supported from IFPPE during the biennium 1990-1991 are described below.

A. Studies and evaluations

7. During the biennium 1990-1991, $1,544,186, or 4.8 per cent of the available IFPPE funds, were spent by headquarters to strengthen and improve further evaluation activities and to conduct global studies at UNICEF. Technical and financial support were given to carry out thematic evaluations on growth monitoring and promotion in China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malawi, Mali, Thailand and Zambia; evaluations of the extent to which social mobilization contributed to the achievement of universal child immunization (UCI) in Colombia and India; evaluations of women in development programmes, with special attention to income generation, in Burundi and Jamaica; cost analyses of water supply systems in four countries to standardize the methodology and to advocate for cost-effective approaches; evaluation of the emergency response system; and evaluation of the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean. In response to the 1990 Executive Board request to prepare a report for the 1992 Executive Board on the utilization of evaluation in programming (E/ICEF/1990/13, decision 1990/4), UNICEF commissioned sectoral reviews on the use of evaluations in the areas of water supply and sanitation, urban basic services, women in development and emergencies.

8. UNICEF has actively promoted the use of appropriate technology in its programmes of cooperation. In this connection, UNICEF has been actively involved in the process leading to the production and availability of the photovoltaic-powered solar scales based upon the patent donated to UNICEF by the Government of Australia. These new scales, which are highly sensitive, will enable weighing of both mother and child and will revolutionize child weighing technology. Together with the National Committee of Finland, UNICEF is also actively involved in the study on the use of solar energy in UNICEF programmes of cooperation. Both of those efforts were supported by IFPPE.

B. Special programme areas

9. IFPPE funds in the amount of $4,003,019, or 12.5 per cent of the available funds, were used to support programme areas in need of special attention during the biennium. Approximately 4 million copies of Facts for Life and its resource books are now in circulation in 138 languages. Activities in this regard during the biennium included a meeting of staff from 10 country offices in June 1990 to exchange ideas on implementation and promotion strategies for Facts for Life. As a result of this meeting, guidelines for self-evaluation were issued to all offices. In addition, a video documenting the use of Facts for Life in the Philippines was produced and a flyer to highlight Facts for Life achievements and information has been prepared and is being printed in six languages, to be distributed in 1992.

10. During the biennium, support for the work on adjustment with a human face has been broadened into development with a human face. UNICEF continued to monitor the adjustment process and to stress the importance of protecting vulnerable groups in any economic adjustment or change process. UNICEF also worked with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on poverty monitoring in international agencies and has been closely involved in the preparation of the report on "Change and Challenges in Africa: Action for Children in the 1990s". All of these activities were supported by IFPPE.

11. IFPPE provided support during the biennium for activities for children in especially difficult circumstances, focusing on children in armed conflicts, including a study on the legal and psychological state of children affected by war. A workshop was held on the effects of violence on children in Central America, and the Congress of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect was supported. As a measure of rationalization, activities in support of children in especially difficult circumstances have been funded from IFPPE since 1991.

12. During the biennium, IFPPE was used for the dissemination of experience and knowledge through the production of various programme publications and by providing information services to field offices through the library services. The programme publications thus supported included "From Handpumps to Health", the substantive contribution of UNICEF to the Global Consultations on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s held at New Delhi in 1990; "Protecting Working Children", co-published commercially in English and published in book form under the UNICEF imprint in French and Spanish; and "Basic Education and National Development: Lessons from China and India", a substantive contribution by UNICEF to the International Advisory Forum on Basic Education, held in Paris in December 1991. Together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Paediatrics Association, UNICEF continued to support the publication of International Child Health, a journal on the latest developments and topical news in child health targeted at paediatricians and public health specialists.

13. In response to statements by the United Nations Secretary-General on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF developed a strategy that included a strong element of inter-agency cooperation for assisting Governments to prepare for sustained implementation of the Convention. UNICEF worked with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and supported the non-governmental organization (NGO) Group on Child Rights. Utilizing IFPPE, technical assistance was provided to field offices and National Committees for UNICEF to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention in the national context. IFPPE was also used to support the activities of Defence for Children International (DCI), which provided information to NGOs working towards the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and coordinated the inputs for meetings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and its various subgroups dealing with children's issues such as exploitation and labour. Appropriate briefing materials, such as the Guide to Reporting on Children's Rights, were prepared for internal and external use to promote this activity. Support was also provided to the World Organization of Scouts Movement to advocate the Convention at all levels.

14. In 1990, utilizing IFPPE funds, UNICEF introduced a new coding and budgeting system - the programme information database - which was structured around programmes with subordinate projects. It supports planning based on a hierarchy of result-oriented objectives and serves as an entry point for a "management by objectives" approach to country programmes. Monitoring of experience in the implementation of the system over the past two years has shown the programme information database system to be conceptually sound, although it requires some refinement in procedures and information system support.

C. Cooperation with other agencies

15. An amount of $2,984,658, or 9.3 per cent of available funds, was used to strengthen cooperation with other agencies. Working closely with the Statistical Office and the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, UNICEF continued to be actively involved in the United Nations National Household Survey Capability Programme as a means of providing support to countries in improving their survey capacity. UNICEF also worked closely with the Population Division in developing the under-five mortality database, which represents a major advance in the estimation of under-five and infant mortality at the country level. An inter-agency monitoring group composed of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Statistical Office and UNICEF was created and undertook missions to five countries to assess their monitoring capabilities.

16. IFPPE also contributed to the preparation of an inter-agency publication, The World's Women, 1970-1990, which was released in July 1991 and received widespread recognition as a major, innovative report on the status of women. The development and printing by WHO of a publication, Maternal Mortality - A Global Factbook, which documents maternal mortality data, and the development

of a wallchart on early child development and learning achievement jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO and the Statistical Office were also supported by IFPPE during the biennium.

17. During the biennium, IFPPE continued to support UNICEF involvement in the work of the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination, as well as other, non-United Nations resource institutions such as the International Children's Centre in Paris, the Society for International Development, the World Federation of Medical Education, the International Commission of Health Research for Development and Action for International Medicine, especially in areas of child health and research, mobilization of international professional organizations in areas of UNICEF interest and child development. Rehabilitation International continued to support UNICEF field offices and to carry out liaison with United Nations organizations and NGOs on matters pertaining to childhood disability and prevention. Rehabilitation International provided support for the formulation and implementation of child disability programmes in several countries, as well as advocacy, information dissemination and technical assistance from headquarters.

D. Programme support, knowledge networks and experience exchange

18. Total expenditure for programme policy development, support, knowledge networks and experience exchange amounted to $6,675,996, equivalent to 20.8 per cent of IFPPE funds available for the biennium. A substantial portion of the funds was used to support meetings and conferences to establish knowledge networks and to encourage experience exchange. Together with WHO and UNDP, UNICEF sponsored the First International Consultation on Control of Acute Respiratory Infections in December 1991, which was one of the most successful international conferences on disease control. The consultation was attended by over 400 health professionals and government officials from around the world. The objectives of the Consultation were to provide the international community with up-to-date information on the control of acute respiratory infections (ARI), to promote global consensus on the action needed to reduce ARI mortality and to generate increased participation in and support for efforts to combat ARI.

19. UNICEF entered into a three-year contract with Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland (United States), to provide technical support to ARI control programmes in Bolivia, the Gambia and Thailand. A consultant provided the necessary assistance in both programme planning and in the design and implementation of operational research. As part of WHO/UNICEF efforts to develop effective, low-cost timers to measure respiratory rates of young children, UNICEF, through IFPPE, supported the development and production of a new prototype timer in mid-1991. The timer is currently being field tested and will be available in modified form in early 1993.

20. IFPPE was also used to support the consultation on "Healthy Lifestyles for the Youth". Some 22 participants from UNICEF and other agencies joined the consultation to identify key goals for the healthy physical, psychological and spiritual development of young people for their own benefit, as well as for that of their societies, that would lead to positive behaviour relating to the prevention of substance abuse, responsible sexual behaviour, eating habits, exercise, equitable relationships and skills development. The Safe Motherhood Conference in Asia and Zimbabwe and the Safe Motherhood Workshop in Sri Lanka were also supported from IFPPE. UNICEF also participated in the advocacy and programme development conference on Safe Motherhood for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference.

21. Other support provided by IFPPE included publication of the WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF joint statement on traditional birth attendants, support for participation and publication of the proceedings of the Child Health 2000 Congress, meetings of specialists and decision makers on vaccines for the 1990s and a workshop on strategies for the control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD).

22. IFPPE supported a WHO/UNICEF policy makers' meeting on "Breast-feeding in the 1990s: A Global Initiative" in July 1990, which led to the adoption of the Innocenti Declaration on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breast-feeding. The meeting addressed the issues of exclusive breast-feeding for the first four to six months, reinforcement of a "breast-feeding culture", setting national targets and developing national mechanisms. It also provided strong support to the implementation of the WHO/UNICEF statement on "Protecting, promoting and supporting breast-feeding: the special role of maternity services" and its "10 Steps to Successful Breast-feeding", which was reprinted with IFPPE support because of its increased demand. IFPPE also supported the lactation management training and resource centre for Central America and Africa, the UNICEF/NGO meeting on breast-feeding and the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action.

23. In June 1991, UNICEF and WHO launched the "baby-friendly" hospital initiative to accelerate implementation of the "10 Steps to Successful Breast-feeding" in maternity facilities. IFPPE was used to support start-up activities in the initiative to mobilize various sectors of society, including a wide range of professional organizations and policy makers at the highest levels of Government, to make them aware of the crucial importance of breast-feeding in child survival and development (CSD).

24. Other support for nutrition activities funded by IFPPE during the biennium included continued support for the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, finalization of the study on "Positive Deviance in Nutrition" and household food security in several African countries. Support for education was provided for early childhood development, although the bulk of the support was shifted to the Basic Education Reserve.

25. Programme communications have become an increasingly important aspect of programme delivery, and IFPPE has facilitated the development of training materials and the organization of training workshops and seminars for experience exchange. In order to conceptualize, institutionalize and disseminate the experience of programme communications and social mobilization, UNICEF is working closely with Tulane University in Nashville, Tennessee (United States) to enable the latter to conduct a postgraduate course on programme communications and social mobilization, with support provided for case-studies and the development of the course structure. During 1991, the Costs and Economics Unit was strengthened with IFPPE support in order to strengthen costing and economics elements in programming. IFPPE has also supported the strengthening of programming in different countries and has built up a capacity to support field needs as necessary.

E. Programme promotion

26. About $5,840,361, or 18 per cent, of the available IFPPE funds were used for programme promotion. IFPPE continued to support the preparation and production of the State of the World's Children report, which is a powerful tool for global and national advocacy and programme promotion. This is closely linked to the generation of political will, commitment and social mobilization necessary for successful programme implementation. The 1991 report was issued in December 1990 simultaneously in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. The report was subsequently translated into 40 other languages, generating further local interest and support.

27. During the biennium, IFPPE was the major source of support for cooperation with NGOs, artists and intellectuals, and parliamentarians and religious leaders. The overall objective of UNICEF cooperation with NGOs during the period was to mobilize NGOs towards the goals and strategies for children in the 1990s, efforts to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, support for the priority for Africa for the 1990s and strengthened delivery capacity of NGOs working in child-related areas in developing countries.

28. UNICEF has sought strong working ties with parliamentarians at global, regional and national levels, since they are capable of marshalling political will in support of programmes for children. These links have aroused public opinion, motivated opinion makers and generated the political initiatives necessary to implement a child-centred agenda. UNICEF maintained close collaboration with the Global Committee of Parliamentarians, the Global Forum of Parliamentarians and Religious Leaders, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at their major conferences. Parliamentary conferences were held in Moscow in January 1990; Quito in March 1990; New Delhi in February 1990; Nicosia in April 1990; Punta del Este in October 1990; and Pyongyang in April 1991.

29. In February 1991, representatives of the Association of Artists and Intellectuals from Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Guinea took part in a one-day symposium organized by UNICEF during the Panafrican Film Festival at Ouagadougou. The theme of the festival was "Children, Cinema and Environment". A gathering of 300 participants (youth leaders, media, artists and intellectuals, NGOs and United Nations agencies) joined the symposium. A conference of religious leaders was held in collaboration with the World Conference on Religion and Peace in July 1990, in which 12 major religions were represented by 150 participants from 40 countries. The gathering focused on ways in which religious leaders can help to mobilize other sectors of society, including parliamentarians, in the implementation of the World Summit for Children Plan of Action and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. IFPPE was used to cover some of the costs of this event.

F. Regional activities

30. IFPPE continued to support a variety of activities through UNICEF regional offices and the office for China. These included data collection, studies, evaluations, situation analyses, programme preparation and programme promotion measures and experience exchange, as well as the development of resource materials for programming, advocacy and education appropriate for high-income countries. IFPPE was also the principal source of support for regional advisory services; staff supported by IFPPE in different regions are listed in table 2 below. Regional activities carried out in the biennium 1990-1991 are described below.

South Asia

31. UNICEF spent $723,982 in support of several country-level activities in the region. In Bhutan, support was provided for the study of the girl child and the preparation of a strategy paper on education. A survey on maternal mortality rates and literacy sample survey are in progress. Through IFPPE, UNICEF supported the ARI programme in the Jumla district in Nepal. In Sri Lanka, funds were provided to conduct a study on the concerns of children exposed to violence and to develop models to link poverty alleviation strategies with health and nutrition at the village level. Support was also provided for a study to identify linkages between nutritional status and infant mortality.

32. In India, a collaborative study between the Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York (United States), was supported with funds from IFPPE to evaluate the effectiveness of growth monitoring as a means to bring about positive changes in mothers' nutrition and health knowledge. In collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, IFPPE provided support for the publication of a book entitled Food Insecurity and the Social Environment.

33. At the regional level, IFPPE provided support for a number of regional activities, including the South Asia Workshop on the Universalization of Girls Education at Primary Level, the Asia strategy meeting and the publication of the "Future" magazine. Support to WHO was also provided for operational research activities related to child development. Another important activity initiated during the year involved the increasing cooperation between UNICEF and UNFPA in the field of family planning/child health activities in Nepal. The approaches and methodology developed and tested will be used at a later stage in other countries of the South Asia region.

East Asia and the Pacific

34. This region spent $1,105,045 from the available IFPPE funds for regional advisory services and provided support for several regional meetings, including the regional consultation on communication training modules, the regional consultation on the national programmes of action, the Asia strategy meeting, WHO/UNICEF regional programme consultations and the UNICEF representatives' meeting. Funds were also provided to support the DCI regional meeting on the protection of children's rights in international adoptions and prevention of the trafficking and sale of children and the UNESCO workshop on improvement of school curriculum and textbooks with an international dimension. In addition, IFPPE funds were used to support a country programme workshop for the Pacific island countries at Suva and the participation of resource persons/government officials in various international and regional seminars and meetings.

35. The publication costs of booklets such as "Urban PHC - A Response to the Crisis of Urban Poverty", "Monitoring Child Goals for the 1990s", "Goals for Children and Development in the 1990s", "Baseline and Trend Analysis for Countries in EAPR", "Operational Strategies on the Implementation of the National Programmes of Action" and "Goal Adaptation, Prioritization, Standards and Phasing", among other publications, were supported by IFPPE. Likewise, IFPPE was used to cover the publication costs of the newsletter of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Paediatric Federation, a bulletin entitled "Child Workers in Asia" and journals of the Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health.

China

36. During the biennium 1990-1991, IFPPE provided $178,086 to support studies and evaluations of programme activities and programme strategies in the China country programme for general advocacy and programme development activities. A prominent activity undertaken was a comparative and historical study of Chinese and Indian experiences in the interaction of basic education and national development, followed by a small seminar. The main objective of this activity was to draw lessons from past experience in strategies for basic education.

Americas and the Caribbean

37. During the period 1990-1991, IFPPE funds in the amount of $1,529,095 were spent to provide essential advisory services to country offices and programme support for activities within the priority areas of the regional medium-term plan and of the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action. In the area of CSD, a large portion of IFPPE funds was used to support the process of formulating national plans of action for maternal and child health (MCH), which was greatly strengthened by the Interagency Cooperation Agreement signed between UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/WHO, UNFPA, the United States Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Development Bank. IFPPE funds were also made available for CDD activities, with a special focus on the cholera epidemic. UNICEF, in coordination with other agencies (such as PAHO/WHO and the Junior Chamber International), has supported national Governments in developing innovative strategies and effective emergency actions, resulting in a very low overall case fatality rate.

38. IFPPE also supported an international seminar on the "Mother Kangaroo" low-birth-weight programme in order to assess progress made in the region and to exchange experience. Within the context of breast-feeding promotion, protection and support, IFPPE financed a study in Mexico aimed at establishing the characteristics and impact of breast-milk substitutes distributed by the Mexican health services as a base for advocacy towards the implementation of effective breast-feeding promotion programmes.

39. In the field of basic education and child development, the regional office was able to promote the sharing of experiences of successful programme methodologies and strategies of basic rural education, such as the experience of the Colombian New School Programme. In February 1991, a regional workshop was carried out with the purpose of defining the organization's approach to basic education policy formulation at the country level, sharing experiences and establishing actions to be undertaken in the near future at the country and regional levels. As a result of these activities, UNICEF ensured that cooperation in the area of education is in line with the goals set by the World Conference on Education for All and the World Summit for Children.

40. Because of programme fund limitations, IFPPE was used to support programme preparation in several countries, including Uruguay, the Dominican Republic and Central American countries such as Belize, Costa Rica and Panama. Together with the programme preparation exercises, efforts were also made to improve the information on social statistics in Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. The region has also been active in conducting studies to choose a set of operational social indicators.

41. Advocacy activities have also been financed with IFPPE funds. Continuous support was provided to the Andean Parliament to promote changes in national legislation in favour of children and women, as well as in the implementation of new programmes for their benefit. Similarly, support was provided for the activities of the Andean First Ladies, especially in relation to those aimed

at improving the situation of the children in the border areas of the Andean countries.

Eastern and Southern Africa

42. As in previous years, IFPPE support in this region has focused on planned development activities covering several countries and having an innovative character with the potential to "scale-up". In particular, 1990 and 1991 IFPPE funds in the amount of $1,809,469 were provided to support intercountry studies, thematic networks and the development of advocacy materials and workshops/conferences on issues of interest to UNICEF in the region.

43. Intercountry studies supported by IFPPE in 1990 and 1991 covered the special health problems of women and girls, children in families with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), household food security, the girl child, community participation and displaced children.

44. During the reporting period, various activities pertaining to thematic networks were supported by IFPPE, including meetings of the AIDS and malaria networks, the nutrition network, the women and shelter network, the management information system network, the adjustment with a human face network and the household food security network. IFPPE funds were also used for regional consultative meetings and seminars on post-Summit follow-up, the integration of development education into CSD programmes, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the regional seminar on basic education for health and the consultative meeting of UNICEF education programme officers.

45. Various advocacy materials were developed and distributed during the period. These included case-studies on child victims of AIDS; meeting basic learning needs of all in Eastern and Southern Africa; the Education for All newsletter; a report on integrating gender in the country programmes of Eastern and Southern Africa; a report on the Eastern and Southern Africa regional consultation on women's economic activities; the publication Women in Business: Grassroots Success Stories from Eastern and Southern Africa; a conceptual paper and country case-study guidelines for the intercountry study on community participation; the Eastern and Southern Africa regional newsletter Network; and publication of various other materials such as credit guidelines, a regional information kit, a malaria training guide, a region profile and a monitoring study.

West and Central Africa

46. Over the last two years, funds in the amount of $1,666,176 from the regional IFPPE were used to provide support for programme preparation, evaluation, promotion and the strengthening of regional coordination. Assistance was provided to support country programme preparation exercises, especially for small countries such as Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia, which were unable to support the costs of preparing their new country programmes. Collective regional review meetings were also organized to provide learning experiences for colleagues in the region. The participation

of headquarters/regional office advisers in this exercise allows offices to refine their programmes as well as their documentation. Regional meetings and workshops on specific issues were organized to build the capacity of UNICEF staff members and their government counterparts. Through IFPPE, the regional office assisted the country offices in the region in assessing and analysing emerging problems and new opportunities for action.

47. Programme promotion received the second largest allocation from IFPPE during the period 1990-1991. Inter-agency collaboration with WHO in the field of immunization as well as collaboration with NGOs both in Africa and outside the continent were strengthened. A number of mobilization activities were undertaken to broaden support for the aims and purposes of the World Summit for Children. The regional office participated in the financing of a film on the African child by Ola Balogun and a film on a day in the life of an African woman farmer by Virgina Hazzard. Ties with artists and intellectuals were also strengthened over the last two years. During the reporting period, the 1990 artists and intellectuals symposium and the Panafrican Film Festival at Ouagadougou were assisted using IFPPE funds. During the festival, major mobilization activities were undertaken, such as a day of discussion with African producers on the need to highlight the problems of children and women in the movies.

48. A subregional meeting of parliamentarians was held at Banjul, Gambia, in 1990, and as a follow-up in early 1992, a Senegalese member of Parliament will be touring the participating countries to ensure that children's issues are raised in the Parliament and are acted upon.

Middle East and North Africa

49. The region spent $1,557,185 of the available IFPPE funds during the period 1990-1991. The main thrust in 1990 was to build the basis for pursuing the expanded goals and objectives for the 1990s. However, the situation between Iraq and Kuwait from August 1990 to January 1991 forced a rapid repositioning of the year's plans, the cancellation of some workshops and the reassessment of emerging realities for the 1990s.

50. IFPPE funds supported the development of programme briefs, training materials and measurement guides for maternal mortality reduction for the entire region. Also, all of the region's CDD and expanded programme on immunization (EPI) managers were brought together with their UNICEF counterparts in a series of meetings with WHO aimed at sustaining and expanding the region's achievements as it moves into the 1990s. IFPPE funds enabled the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office to prepare region-wide advocacy materials on sex differences in CSD and contributed to a series of joint meetings with the League of Arab States and the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, which culminated in the Tunis Mini-Summit with its Arab Declaration on the Child.

51. The regional office assisted the country offices preparing submissions to the Executive Board with in-country programming workshops to train staff and assist them in the different steps of the Executive Board preparation process.

G. Programme expenditures

52. The expenditures for IFPPE during the biennium 1990-1991 are given in table 1 below.

53. Variances in allocations were the result of the current practice of shifting funds from slower moving to faster moving and lower priority to higher priority activities in order to maximize the utilization of available resources. Savings were generated from several activities as a result of the following:

(a) The untimely shifting of staff and delay in filling vacancies and newly-established posts (evaluation, adjustment with a human face, cost and economics and women in development);

(b) The availability of a more appropriate funding source to finance the activities (children in especially difficult circumstances, AIDS, vitamin A, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), education, early childhood development and UNESCO);

(c) Some activities were undertaken in conjunction with other activities, resulting in a savings in one of the activities and the reallocation of these funds to the other activity (Convention on the Rights of the Child with social mobilization and support to NGOs and parliamentarians);

(d) The activity was undertaken by existing staff so no additional cost was incurred (global studies and household food security);

(e) The implementation of the activity at a much lower cost (programme manual and information base and statistics);

(f) The implementation of some activities was either cancelled or deferred (urban basic services, global studies and evaluation).

54. The savings generated from the above activities were used to finance priority activities such as the printing of additional copies of Facts for Life and its resource book, the State of the World's Children report and other publications in order to meet the increased demand from the field offices, NGOs and other organizations. A special edition of the State of the World's Children report was also produced on the occasion of the World Summit for Children. The savings were also used to broaden UNICEF working relationships with resource institutions in different fields of activities, to provide increased support to PHC activities and to take advantage of the opportunity to institutionalize the experience of programme communication and social mobilization into a training and research programme. The funding of the team for programming support was rationalized into one source of funding in IFPPE. However, this will be reviewed further in 1993, with a view to consolidating all global funds by 1994.

Table 1. IFPPE EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990–1991

(In United States dollars)

Activities	Board approved amount	Actual expenditure	Variance
Studies and evaluations			
Global studies	700,000.00	137,671.96	562,328.04
Programme manual	200,000.00	22,220.48	177,779.52
Evaluation	2,000,000.00	1,384,293.91	615,706.09
Subtotal	2,900,000.00	1,544,186.35	1,355,813.65
Special programme areas			
Adjustment with a human face	1,000,000.00	721,648.87	278,351.13
Children in especially difficult circumstances	800,000.00	82,667.30	717,332.70
Facts for Life	500,000.00	829,360.76	(329,360.76)
Programme publications	900,000.00	1,232,855.82	(332,855.82)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	700,000.00	162,876.00	537,124.00
Programme information management	600,000.00	574,010.01	25,989.99
History project	400,000.00	399,601.04	398.96
Subtotal	4,900,000.00	4,003,019.80	896,980.20
Cooperation with other agencies			
UNESCO	950,000.00	361,173.28	588,826.72
Information base and statistics	800,000.00	645,955.37	154,044.63
Rehabilitation International	200,000.00	251,943.91	(51,943.91)
Subcommittee on Nutrition of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination	200,000.00	174,077.28	25,922.72
Resource institutions	600,000.00	1,050,057.24	(450,057.24)
United Nations inter–agency collaboration	400,000.00	501,451.66	(101,451.66)
Subtotal	3,150,000.00	2,984,658.74	165,341.26
Knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange			
Primary health care	500,000.00	1,071,507.23	(571,507.23)
Nutrition and growth monitoring	500,000.00	550,276.46	(50,276.46)
AIDS	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00
Vitamin A	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00
Iodine difficiency disorders	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00
Breast–feeding	800,000.00	774,788.79	25,211.21
Household food security	400,000.00	283,293.32	116,706.68
Education	600,000.00	42,670.51	557,329.49
Early childhood development	250,000.00	107,250.00	142,750.00
Urban basic services	300,000.00	20,600.00	279,400.00
Women in development	400,000.00	77,530.55	322,469.45

Table 1 (continued)

Activities	Board approved amount	Actual expenditure	Variance
Water supply and sanitation	300,000.00	310,248.78	(10,248.78)
Programme communication	200,000.00	363,311.10	(163,311.10)
Social mobilization	500,000.00	1,048,355.83	(548,355.83)
Programming support	200,000.00	1,799,823.39	(1,599,823.39)
Costs and economics	400,000.00	76,340.72	323,659.28
Subtotal	6,050,000.00	6,675,996.68	(625,996.68)
Programme promotion			
State of the World's Children report	2,000,000.00	4,073,571.64	(2,073,571.64)
Support for NGOs	1,000,000.00	734,521.83	265,478.17
Support for parliamentarians	1,000,000.00	1,032,268.14	(32,268.14)
Subtotal	4,000,000.00	5,840,361.61	(1,840,361.61)
Total, Headquarters-controlled funds	21,000,000.00	21,048,223.18	(48,223.18)
Regional allocations			
West and Central Africa	1,500,000.00	1,666,176.64	(166,176.64)
Eastern and Southern Africa (including Kenya)	1,500,000.00	1,809,469.95	(309,469.95)
Americas and the Caribbean	1,500,000.00	1,529,095.14	(29,095.14)
East Asia and the Pacific (including China)	1,700,000.00	1,283,132.25	416,867.75
South Asia	1,500,000.00	723,982.82	776,017.18
Middle East and North Africa	1,500,000.00	1,557,185.65	(57,185.65)
Total, Regional offices	9,200,000.00	8,569,042.45	630,957.55
Allocations to high-income countries			
Gabon	100,000.00	33,789.92	66,210.08
Seychelles	100,000.00	73,300.00	26,700.00
Barbados	200,000.00	210,545.21	(10,545.21)
Belize	100,000.00	106,956.51	(6,956.51)
Costa Rica	100,000.00	101,179.37	(1,179.37)
Panama	100,000.00	100,198.45	(198.45)
Suriname	100,000.00	100,866.44	(866.44)
Trinidad and Tobago	100,000.00	99,225.81	774.19
Uruguay	100,000.00	197,729.52	(97,729.52)
Gulf area	1,000,000.00	1,068,038.52	(68,038.52)
Total allocations to high-income countries	2,000,000.00	2,091,829.75	(91,829.75)
GRAND TOTAL	32,200,000.00	31,709,095.38	490,904.62

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H. Personnel

55. At the 1989 session, the Executive Board requested information on project officers and support staff supported by IFPPE. Table 2 below provides this information by location, functional title and post level in summarized and detailed form. Staff costs amounted to $8,972,513 at headquarters, or 28.4 per cent of programme expenditure, and $4,352,921 in the field, or 13.8 per cent of the total programme expenditure.

Table 2. PERSONNEL SUPPORTED BY IFPPE

I. SUMMARY

	1989	1990-1991	Increase/(decrease)
A. New York			
International Professional			
L-7 a/	1	2	1
L-6	2	4	2
L-5	4	11	7
L-4	11	14	3
L-3	1	8	7
L-2/1	2	3	1
Subtotal	21	42	21
General Service	19	37	18
Total for New York	40	79	39
B. Regional and country offices			
International Professional			
L-7	0	0	0
L-6	0	2	2
L-5	10	22	12
L-4	1	1	0
L-3	3	4	1
L-2/1	0	0	0
Subtotal	14	29	15
National Professional	1	4	3
General Service	9	23	14
Total for New York	24	56	32
GRAND TOTAL	64	135	71

Table 2 (continued)

II. DETAILS

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT No.
A. New York		
Evaluation		
1. Senior programme officer, rapid assessment	L-5	87005
2. Senior project officer	L-5	91040
3. Socio-economic analyst	L-3	87002
4. Research officer	L-2	88137
5. Administrative assistant	G-6	88138
6. Secretary	G-4	89451
7. Secretary	G-4	87007
Adjustment with a human face		
1. Planning officer	L-5	91038
2. Planning officer	L-4	88321
3. Senior secretary	G-4	88322
4. Senior secretary	G-3	91039
Facts for Life		
1. Senior project officer	L-5	91007
2. Assistant project officer	L-2	89738
3. Senior secretary	G-4	89739
Programme publications		
1. Research officer	L-4	89011
2. Editorial assistant	G-6	91043
3. Distribution/sales assistant	G-5	91042
4. Senior editorial research assistant	G-6	87518
5. Principal secretary	G-5	87519
6. Senior Secretary	G-4	89012
7. Library clerk	G-3	87517
Programme information management system		
1. Senior project officer, programme information management system	L-5	89772
2. Planning officer	L-4	88002
3. Senior secretary	G-4	85552
History project		
1. Historian/editor	L-4	89002
2. Historian/editorial assistant	G-6	87369

Table 2 (continued)

A. New York (continued)	Level	PAT No.
Information base and statistics		
1. Senior adviser, statistics	L-6	88095
2. Statistical assistant	G-6	83480
3. Senior secretary	G-4	88096
United Nations inter-agency collaboration		
1. Senior project officer, United Nations affairs	L-5	90419
2. Project officer, United Nations affairs	L-3	90420
3. Secretary	G-4	90421
Vitamin A		
1. Senior adviser, micronutrients	L-5	90216
2. Secretary	G-4	90217
Breast-feeding		
1. Project officer, child feeding	L-4	00213
2. Secretary	G-4	83446
Household food security		
1. Project officer, household food security	L-4	86422
Women in development		
1. Project officer	L-4	91044
Water supply and sanitation		
1. Senior officer, programme strategy	L-5	89629
Programme communication		
1. Project officer, planning and evaluation	L-4	87459
2. Secretary	G-4	88325
Social mobilization		
1. Principal public affairs officer	L-6	90202
2. Public affairs officer	L-4	88274
3. Public affairs officer	L-3	90271
4. Secretary	G-4	88344
5. Secretary	G-4	90272

Table 2 (continued)

A. New York (continued)	Level	PAT No.
Programming support		
1. Special assistant to the Executive Director	L-7	85573
2. Associate director	L-7 a/	90416
3. Special assistant, operations	L-6	89776
4. Project manager, programme manager system	L-6	90221
5. Senior adviser, environment	L-5	89521
6. Project officer	L-5	87508
7. Training officer	L-4	88146
8. Project officer, Africa	L-4	87507
9. Senior secretary	G-5	90242
10. Senior secretary	G-5	90436
11. Principal secretary	G-5	90417
12. Secretary	G-4	88315
13. Secretary	G-4	88324
14. Secretary	G-4	88159
Cost and economics		
1. Chief, cost and economics	L-5	91013
2. Project officer, cost and economics	L-4	91014
3. Project officer, cost and economics	L-3	91015
4. Senior secretary	G-4	91016
5. Senior secretary	G-4	91017
State of the World's Children report		
1. Information officer	L-3	86357
2. Editor	L-3	03090
3. Production/distribution manager	L-3	90054
4. Assistant information officer, radio	L-2	87014
5. Photo production/distribution clerk	G-4	90296
6. Senior secretary	G-4	87022
7. Senior secretary	G-4	86362
8. Publication clerk	G-3	90295
Non-governmental organizations		
1. Public affairs officer, special events	L-4	87483
2. External relations officer	L-3	86650
3. Secretary	G-4	90336
4. Secretary	G-4	88345

Table 2 (continued)

A. New York (continued)	Level	PAT No.
Parliamentarians		
1. Public affairs officer, parliamentarians	L-4	88280
2. Senior secretary	G-4	88343
B. Regional offices		
West and Central Africa		
1. Senior intergovernmental relations officer	L-5	89036
2. Regional adviser, community development	L-5	87045
3. Regional adviser, primary health care	L-5	84256
4. Regional supply officer	L-4	02381
5. Information officer	L-3	02381
6. Secretary	G-6	10012
7. Secretary	G-6	84460
8. Secretary	G-6	84451
9. Secretary	G-6	86210
10. Driver	G-2	91053
Eastern and Southern Africa		
1. Adviser, monitoring and evaluation	L-5	87129
2. Senior officer, health	L-5	84392
3. Adviser, women's programmes	L-5	87208
4. Information/communication officer	L-3	89152
5. Programme/planning officer	L-3	89151
6. Senior secretary	G-7	89154
7. Senior secretary	G-7	87209
8. Senior secretary	G-7	87538
9. Driver	G-7	89155
The Americas and the Caribbean		
1. Adviser, primary health care	L-5	83260
2. Regional communications officer	L-5	85561
3. Adviser, children in especially difficult circumstances	L-5	83428
4. Regional adviser, urban basic services	L-5	90136
5. Regional adviser, planning and evaluation	L-5	84227
6. Regional nutrition adviser	L-5	91392
7. Regional economic analyst	L-5	91395
8. Assistant project officer	NO-B	89363
9. Senior secretary	G-5	85103

Table 2 (continued)

B. Regional offices (continued)	Level	PAT No.
10. Senior secretary	G-5	90137
11. Secretary	G-5	90138
12. Senior secretary	G-5	91397
East Asia and the Pacific		
1. External relations officer	L-6	91447
2. Regional adviser, primary health care	L-6	87301
3. Regional adviser, urban development	L-5	01241
4. Regional adviser, programme communication	L-5	25010
5. Project officer, monitoring	L-5	25025
6. Regional supply/procurement officer	L-5	88076
7. Information officer	L-3	91448
8. Secretary	G-7	01909
9. Senior secretary	G-7	25009
10. Secretary	G-7	01911
South Asia		
1. Regional external relations officer	L-5	90150
2. Regional adviser, programme policies	L-5	91641
3. Senior secretary/administrative assistant	G-6	88360
Middle East and North Africa		
1. Senior project officer	L-5	89526
2. Regional adviser, child survival and development revolution	L-5	89265
3. Senior project officer	L-5	84264
4. Assistant project officer	NO-C	89266
5. Assistant project officer, monitoring and evaluation	NO-B	91387
6. Assistant project officer, data processing	NO-B	91388
7. Senior information assistant	G-6	89272
8. Senior secretary	G-5	84354
9. Secretary	G-4	91391
10. Secretary	G-4	91389
11. Secretary	G-4	91390
12. Driver	G-2	89273

a/ Funding has been provided only through 1991 in accordance with Executive Board decision 1991/29 (E/ICEF/1991/15).

Notes: NO = National Officer; PAT = post authorization table.

II. PROGRAMME FUND FOR THE 1990s GOALS

56. PF90s is an interregional commitment to provide support to various interventions aimed at promoting the achievement of the decade goals for children and development. The overall objectives include: (a) at the country level, to support the initiation, acceleration or intensification of activities that contribute to the 1990s goals during the ongoing programme cycles; and (b) at global and intercountry levels, to support technical cooperation and collaboration for promoting objectives that contribute to the achievement of the 1990s goals.

57. PF90s consists of five major programme sectors: health; nutrition; education; children in especially difficult circumstances; and intersectoral programmes. The following existing reserves/global programmes are described under the appropriate sector:

(a) Health: Mortality Reduction Reserve (MRR), Bamako Initiative Reserve, AIDS, Children's Vaccine Initiative; and dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease) eradication;

(b) Nutrition: nutrition, Inter-Agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (IFNS) programme and IDD control;

(c) Education: Basic Education Reserve;

(d) Children in especially difficult circumstances: children in especially difficult circumstances;

(e) Intersectoral programmes: environment, child monitoring and global communication.

58. A summary of financial implementation during 1990-1991 is presented in table 3 below, while allocations to specific countries are presented in table 4 below.

A. Health

Mortality Reduction Reserve

59. For the last nine years, MRR has been the interregional commitment for the implementation of timely interventions in support of child health and survival. The scope of the activities funded from the reserve has become more comprehensive, now including the three principal goals of the 1990s endorsed by the World Summit for Children, namely, the reduction of the 1990 infant and under-five mortality rates by one third, or to a level of 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less, and the reduction of maternal mortality by half by the year 2000.

60. Between Executive Board submissions, MRR has served to initiate "lead activities" that have the potential to grow into national-scale activities, and actions designed to create synergism between different programmes and sectors and sustainability of development towards achievement of the three major goals in the 1990s.

61. During the reporting period, the reserve played a critical role in helping to achieve the UCI 1990 goals. Priority allocations were given to the countries that had the potential to increase coverage significantly during the year of the allocation or where support was needed to sustain achievement. Consequently, 20 out of 41 countries that received general resources allocations in the 1990-1991 period achieved the 1990 UCI goals, while many others, such as Nepal, came very close to reaching the goals. In addition to EPI, the reserve contributed to the control and prevention of ARI and diarrhoeal diseases and to other health interventions. Allocations were made for ARI/CDD projects in Bolivia and Zimbabwe and for health services in the West Bank and Gaza.

Country and regional activities

62. During the period 1990-1991, allocations totalling $13.2 million from general resources and $23.3 million in supplementary funds were made. Forty-two countries received general resources allocations, while 70 countries obtained supplementary funds channelled through the reserve during the period (see table 4 below for details).

63. Africa. Owing to the accelerated efforts to achieve UCI 1990 goals, there was a significant increase in the amount of MRR funding and the number of countries receiving funds during the period 1990-1991. Twenty-one countries in Africa received general resources allocations, totalling $6.5 million, and 37 countries made use of supplementary funds in the amount of $6.8 million, a major portion of which was provided by Rotary International for the purchase of poliomyelitis vaccines.

64. Ethiopia, one of the recipients of MRR allocations, achieved remarkable progress in EPI coverage levels, which more than doubled during 1990. This success was due to the social mobilization activities by community volunteers, who carried out door-to-door registration and defaulter follow-up activities, the quarterly review with the Government and the integration of immunization activities with other health interventions. Benin achieved an extraordinary increase in EPI coverage from 42 per cent in 1989 to 67 per cent in August 1990 by taking advantage of more than 400 PHC units already in place country-wide and reinforcing immunization supplies and equipment with MRR funds.

65. Significant contributions from the reserve were also made to Burkina Faso and the Central African Republic to intensify the EPI drive towards the 1990 goal. The reserve also provided support to Zimbabwe, where the allocation was utilized to sustain achievements already made and to increase coverage to the unreached population as well as of the particular antigens with lower coverage

rates. Immunization efforts in Nigeria, which cost the Federal Government $5 million per year, have been complemented by some $2 million in supplementary funds support from Rotary International since 1988 to fill the shortfall in meeting the nation's requirements.

66. Asia. Five countries received general resources allocations of $2.1 million in total from MRR in the period 1990-1991. Nepal utilized the funds to intensify efforts to achieve UCI by assuring sufficient supplies of vaccines and an efficient and effective cold-chain system. The allocation also supported strategies such as house-to-house visits to vaccinate children through fixed centres as well as mobile teams, supervisory visits at central, regional and district levels, and evaluations employing both cluster sampling and in-depth study. In Bangladesh, the reserve provided support to increase the immunization levels in rural areas in coordination with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which has played an important role in mobilizing community participation, village-level education and follow-up activities. EPI outreach services, which were partly supported by MRR funds, resulted in establishment of more than 100,000 sites at the village level.

67. The allocation for China provided support for its new national initiative to vaccinate all women between the ages of 18 and 35 years against tetanus in pilot counties. This activity was incorporated into the joint UNICEF/UNFPA programme for strengthening the MCH/family planning services in 300 remote counties covering a population of 126 million. India received supplementary funds from Rotary International channelled through MRR for the purchase of 70 million doses of poliomyelitis vaccines to meet a major portion of the nation's polio vaccine requirements of 80 million doses a year.

68. Middle East and North Africa. Three countries and Palestinian children in Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza received MRR general resources allocations of $1.2 million in 1990-1991. Among them, Algeria maintained an immunization coverage close to UCI levels in the past few years, and attempted to increase coverage, particularly in the areas with dispersed populations. The funds were used to strengthen mobile teams and outreach activities and to develop social communication messages. In the Sudan, funds from MRR relieved the pressure from the lack of supplementary funds and were used to provide vaccines and cold-chain equipment and to maintain the mobile teams, which were indispensable in a country suffering from civil strife and weak communication and infrastructure. The support for Palestinian children in Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza was provided from the reserve to supplement the loss of support from States surrounding or adjacent to the Persian Gulf during the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. In Jordan, the funds were used to support a physiotherapy project for the rehabilitation of children injured during the intifadah (uprising), and in the West Bank and Gaza, to strengthen growth monitoring, nutrition, CDD and the promotion of the rational use of essential drugs.

69. Americas and the Caribbean. Ten countries received general resources allocations from MRR amounting to $3.5 million. In Brazil, the funds have been used to improve the immunization coverage in the north-east states

through social mobilization activities, the training of local officials and health workers and the production of manuals and other training materials for their use. Peru received funds to sustain UCI activities in the midst of emergency situations that developed from the outbreak of cholera, an earthquake and economic deterioration. The funds supported the operating costs for the vaccinators mobilized from educational and religious institutions, the army and other groups, and the costs for social mobilization activities involving labour unions, local governments and the mass media. The allocation to Argentina helped to safeguard the effective cold-chain system against the economic downturn that hit the country. The European Community continued its support for immunization services, MCH interventions and education in the Central America and Panama region by providing supplementary funds in the amount of $3.1 million, channelled through MRR.

Interregional activities

70. The activities funded from MRR during 1990-1991 included: (a) support for the Child Survival Unit based at New York headquarters, which provided technical advice on EPI, CDD and ARI for all UNICEF-assisted programmes and on policy development and inter-agency cooperation in these areas; (b) support for WHO for activities in EPI, CDD and ARI; and (c) support for other international organizations, such as the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research in Bangladesh for its operational research programme in community-based services in CDD, and the Task Force for Child Survival and Development, an inter-agency forum on policy and strategies on health programmes for children and women.

Bamako Initiative Reserve

71. The 1989 Executive Board approved the establishment of the Bamako Initiative Reserve in the amount of $10.5 million from general resources for the period 1989-1991 (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.26) in order to support preparations for implementation of the Bamako Initiative, particularly in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where it would constitute the major health strategy of future country programmes. During the period 1990-1991, allocations totalling $5.1 million from general resources were approved. During this period, 59 per cent of funds allocated from the reserve were assigned as country allocations, covering 14 countries.

Country activities

72. Support to the countries from the Bamako Initiative Reserve in 1990 and 1991 not only covered those among a core group of 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where implementation of the Initiative benefited a significant portion of the populations in the countries but also those implementing lead activities under the Initiative. Six countries from the core group received funding from the reserve, while larger commitments were made to eight countries from the non-core category, including three outside the sub-Saharan region. A detailed country-by-country analysis of the progress in the implementation of the Bamako Initiative is reported in document

E/ICEF/1992/L.6. Among the countries in the non-core group, Zaire has a widespread community health care system, which has been based on community financing since the 1970s in the absence of an effective central mechanism to deliver and finance public health care. The reserve supported preparatory work in planning, social mobilization and programming for a nationwide plan for a Bamako Initiative-type PHC system. In Equatorial Guinea, the allocation was used for activities such as the consolidation of district health profiles and the preparation of the essential drugs lists. Niger initiated pilot Bamako Initiative projects in 20 health zones to train central and local health officials and community health workers and to equip community health care centres. Côte d'Ivoire set the stage for the next country programme, which will aim at strengthening and broadening peripheral health services and contributing to the development of a national health policy.

73. Non-sub-Saharan countries such as Peru, the Sudan and Viet Nam utilized allocations to initiate lead activities along the lines of the Bamako Initiative. In Peru, the allocation was utilized to improve health sector management, particularly in community health organizations, taking advantage of essential drugs provided under the emergency social programme. Support was also provided to Viet Nam for technical assistance for policy development, planning and implementation of operations research, development of social mobilization and community participation. In the Sudan, funds were provided for the formulation of the national plan and the provision of other initial inputs for the restructuring of the PHC system.

Interregional activities

74. The Bamako Initiative Management Unit at New York headquarters and its advisers on health financing, health care management, essential drugs and community participation provide technical support to country programmes that incorporate Bamako Initiative components such as the development of local capacities to manage health care systems, the establishment of information systems on community-based health management and finance, the strengthening of logistics and the management of drug supplies. Technical support is also provided for situation analyses and operations research on the current conditions of health care financing and management and essential drugs in the assisted countries. In addition, the unit is responsible for Bamako Initiative policy development, which is considered crucial in achieving the 1990s health goals. The Bamako Initiative was evaluated by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration (United Kingdom), the Danish International Development Agency, the Norwegian Agency for International Development and the Swedish International Development Authority, a report on the evaluation is being submitted to the 1992 Executive Board in document E/ICEF/1992/L.20.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

75. The 1990 Executive Board approved $3 million from general resources and $3 million in supplementary funds for 1990-1992 to establish an interregional programme to cope with the effects of AIDS on children and women

(E/ICEF/1990/P/L.34). The basic objectives of the programme are to develop and support programmes to prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections in children and women and to develop strategies to address the needs of children whose parents have died from AIDS.

Country activities

76. During the period 1990-1991, five countries received allocations from the AIDS programme. Most of the allocations were for countries in southern and eastern Africa, which are severely affected by HIV/AIDS. In Malawi, the allocation was for provision of sterilization equipment and needles and syringes for MCH units and the distribution of information materials on AIDS to various social mobilization channels such as churches, schools, media and PHC extensions. In Uganda, in addition to the school health programmes, funds were earmarked for assistance to AIDS orphans to develop an NGO association to increase communities' capacity to deal with AIDS orphans and to support the Government in assessing their situation. The 1991 allocations for Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe were utilized for strengthening in-house capacity to implement AIDS control and prevention measures through social mobilization and communication.

Interregional activities

77. The activities undertaken by the AIDS unit at New York headquarters comprise technical support to field offices in initiating and expanding programme activities in AIDS control and prevention, coordinating the ongoing refinement of the UNICEF policy on AIDS and serving as liaison with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS and with bilateral organizations, NGOs and Governments on technical and coordination issues. Academic and operational research were also supported by the unit to increase the understanding of the impact of AIDS on children and women and to evaluate the relative effectiveness of different AIDS prevention and control strategies. Activities under the interregional programme on AIDS have been successful in influencing the focus of global AIDS activities towards issues related to women and children. The programme was also successful in facilitating UNICEF country offices in the initiation and expansion of work in the AIDS field. The evaluation of the impact of specific AIDS education efforts is more complex, and is discussed in greater detail in the report submitted to the 1992 Executive Board on implementation of the strategy against AIDS (E/ICEF/1992/L.11).

Children's Vaccine Initiative

78. The 1991 Executive Board approved UNICEF participation in the Children's Vaccine Initiative, a multi-agency project for vaccine development, and allocated $2 million from general resources and $10 million in supplementary funds for the period 1991-1992 to support UNICEF participation in the initiative (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/16). The project is organized by a standing committee, a major management body with constituting members from WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation and the

secretariat is housed at WHO for day-to-day operations. Other important bodies attached to the project include a consultative group, a management advisory committee and a special adviser to the initiative. The major activities under the Children's Vaccine Initiative during 1991 included the development of research designs on the production and testing of improved and new vaccines and studies on vaccine development strategies. As a member of the management advisory committee and the consultative group, UNICEF participated in the review of the initiative's strategy development and work plan. UNICEF also supported the studies on research and development of single-dose vaccines, priority setting for vaccine development and situation analysis of vaccine market supplies and the financing of operating costs of the secretariat and the consultative group. A comprehensive progress report on the initiative is contained in document E/ICEF/1992/P/L.46.

Elimination of dracunculiasis

79. The 1989 Executive Board approved a total of $1,550,000 from general resources for 1989-1991 to support the elimination of dracunculiasis in 18 countries in Africa where the disease is endemic (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.35). The purpose of the fund is to support in-country surveys and assessments to determine the extent of the disease as a prerequisite to the development of national plans for its elimination, as well as to support consultancies, training and monitoring activities. Further, at its 1991 session, the Executive Board established the interregional programme to provide technical and other support to dracunculiasis eradication programmes (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.34), approving $4.5 million from general resources for the period 1992-1994. The purpose of the interregional programme is to assist UNICEF country programmes and collaborating agencies and institutions to strengthen dracunculiasis control and eradication programmes. The principal objective of this effort is to strengthen the community epidemiological capacity required to successfully guide and monitor local efforts, to network and strengthen national operations research capacity, and to better integrate dracunculiasis eradication activities with other community health and hygiene and household water security interventions. The overall goal is to eliminate dracunculiasis as a significant public health problem by 1995 and to completely eradicate the disease by the year 2000.

Country activities

80. In the period 1990-1991, eight countries received allocations from the dracunculiasis eradication programme. A large share of the country allocations supported national and subnational surveys, which have been completed in Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Kenya, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria and Togo and are under way in the Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Uganda. Preparatory activities for national surveys are continuing in Chad, Ethiopia and the Sudan. Assistance to the countries included direct support to implement surveys; financial and technical support to design and analyse survey results; and development costs related to district-level decision support systems required to make best use of survey and other data at the local level.

Interregional activities

81. Interregional activities have focused primarily on strengthening intercountry technical networking during this reporting period. This has included the UNICEF share of expenditures in support of the dracunculiasis operations research network, and support for the participation of national counterparts in technical workshops, the annual meeting of programme coordinators and the biannual African Conference on Dracunculiasis. Programme evaluation activities thus far have focused on the UNICEF-supported dracunculiasis eradication activities in India, which have been ongoing for approximately six years, and on an impact analysis and a review of inter-agency collaboration issues in Benin, where UNICEF-supported water supply and health education activities have been ongoing for four years. Other activities include study visits by national officials from Ghana and Nigeria to India, prospective and retrospective studies on case containment strategies in use, and evaluation and documentation of the processes, procedures and impact of key sub-components of the programme.

B. Nutrition

Nutrition

82. The 1990 Executive Board approved $1.5 million from general resources for the period 1990-1991 (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.40) to initiate implementation of the UNICEF nutrition strategy, where household food security, care for children and women and healthy environments are viewed as conditions for good nutrition. The specific objectives include operationalization of the UNICEF nutrition strategy; supporting country programme development and implementation along the lines of the strategy; developing and maintaining information systems; supporting training of UNICEF staff; and advocacy.

83. In support of the operationalization of the nutrition strategy, a study has been conducted on the nutrition policies and programmes of five countries where the nutrition status has improved substantially during the past 5 to 10 years. In order to understand better the correlation between feeding practices and child nutrition, case-studies in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania have been undertaken with technical advice from the Institute of Child Health, London. Workshops on micronutrient malnutrition were also supported.

84. Support from this programme is provided to countries in need of special attention and assistance, such as Botswana. A full-time consultant was also contracted to strengthen policy and programme support for Africa. Case-studies on vitamin A involving Brazil, and on positive deviance in nutrition in Indonesia, Nigeria and Nicaragua were also conducted.

85. Five training workshops on the UNICEF nutrition strategy were conducted for 150 staff from the field and representatives of NGOs. Staff who have been

trained are expected to arrange country-level workshops for other UNICEF staff and government personnel. A special workshop was arranged for UNICEF representatives on how to reorient country programmes to include a clearer focus on the nutrition goals for the 1990s by using the nutrition strategy. The production of advocacy materials for the promotion, protection and support of breast-feeding and household food security were also supported.

Inter-agency food and nutrition surveillance

86. In 1987, the Executive Board approved a recommendation for supplementary funding in the amount of $10 million for a five-year (mid-1987 to mid-1992) global programme to support the strengthening of food and nutrition surveillance systems (E/ICEF/1987/P/L.37). A joint initiative with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WHO, the programme was endorsed by the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination. The programme aims to protect vulnerable populations affected by structural adjustments and to improve their nutritional status and overall well-being by strengthening government policies and programmes and community actions. So far, supplementary funds amounting to $4.8 million have been received from the Governments of Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland. During the period 1990-1991, allocations amounting to $2.19 million were released for six countries.

Country activities

87. The countries that received allocations under the IFNS programme in the period 1990-1991 included Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania. In Ethiopia, the funds were utilized to implement cluster nutritional surveys, to provide training in analysis of pilot data and to prepare an operational plan of action for the surveillance system. The allocation for Ecuador was used to improve monitoring and evaluation systems and to refine the surveillance system at the community level through technical workshops and training. Two contributions from the Government of the Netherlands benefited the national system component of the national nutrition surveillance system in the United Republic of Tanzania, complementing the district and community system component supported by the Government of Italy, and Bolivia, assisting the Government in establishing and reinforcing a food and nutrition surveillance system.

Interregional activities

88. The major global-level activities funded from the IFNS programme included development of the UNICEF/Cornell Nutrition Surveillance Training Programme and a video-based training package on sample surveys and the publication and distribution of a report entitled "A Global, Regional and Country Assessment of Child Malnutrition".

Control of iodine deficiency disorders

89. The elimination of IDD as a public health problem by the year 2000 is one of the major 1990s goals endorsed by the World Summit for Children. To this end, the 1989 Executive Board approved an interregional programme in the amount of $2.7 million in supplementary funding for the period 1989-1991. In addition, the 1991 Executive Board approved $4,955,000 from general resources and $2,750,000 for supplementary funding for the period 1991-1995. The overall objective of the interregional IDD control programme is to accelerate the attainment of goals by facilitating, with technical support and training, appropriate actions at country levels through country programmes. Activities in the period 1990-1991 included support to technical institutions, strategy development, training, publications and research.

90. A major commitment in institutional support has been made for the establishment of regional monitoring and information centres with technical collaboration from the Australian Centre for Control of IDD and the United States Centers for Disease Control at Atlanta, Georgia (United States). Two centres in Asia and East Africa will provide laboratory services, and information and communication resources and training on IDD control. An international training and support programme for IDD control was also established through institutional support to the Centers for Disease Control, Emory University and the Task Force for Child Survival and Development at the President Carter Center, all at Atlanta, Georgia.

91. The core support was maintained for the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, which continued to gain recognition for its work in advocacy, training and operational research, and received support from the Government of Australia, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Government of the Netherlands. A major international symposium was held at Tashkent, Uzbekistan, with the participation of 98 members from 11 of the 15 republics of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and 15 external specialists. IDD was recognized as a continuing problem in many areas, and practical recommendations were made. A small amount of support was provided to a meeting on interrelationships between iodine and selenium deficiencies. The control of IDD programme also maintains an IDD Unit at New York headquarters, headed by a senior adviser on micronutrients, to provide overall coordination of UNICEF activities in IDD control.

C. Education

Basic Education Reserve

92. The Basic Education Reserve was established in 1990 with $15 million from general resources for the period 1990-1992 (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.43) to support the development and initiation of innovative programmes to meet UNICEF basic education goals for the 1990s. The education for all initiative, which provides the broader conceptual framework and priorities for the 1990s goals, incorporates an expanded vision as the ultimate goal of meeting the basic

learning needs of all children, youth and adults. The vision encompasses: (a) the goal of universalization of primary education; (b) promotion of equity in education, with priority on girls and women; (c) an emphasis on learning whereby people ultimately incorporate useful knowledge, reasoning ability, skills and values; (d) broadening and redefining the means and scope of basic education; (e) enhancing the environment for learning, including nutrition, health care and general physical and emotional support; and (f) revitalizing and strengthening partnerships among all economic and social subsectors, forms of education, national public and private groups and international agencies.

Country and regional activities

93. Activities at country and regional levels focus on the following six dimensions of the World Conference on Education for All goals and target groups: expansion of early childhood care and development; universal access and completion of primary education; improvement in learning achievement; reduction of the adult illiteracy rate; expansion of basic education in other essential skills; and acquisition of knowledge, skills and values basic to better living and sustainable development.

94. During 1990-1991, allocations totalling $7.6 million were approved from the Basic Education Reserve. During this period, 70 per cent of the funds allocated from the reserve were assigned as country allocations, covering 19 countries/regions. In Africa, four countries received allocations from the Basic Education Reserve in the period 1990-1991. In Chad, a major basic education reassessment was undertaken, with multisectoral and external agency partners and with support from the reserve; the study was the first of its kind since the 1979 outbreak of major hostilities in the country. Funding for Zambia was used to assist in conducting key preparatory activities to build a basis for the 1991-1995 country programme and to help generate national commitment for the achievement of the national education for all goals. The activities have contributed to refining the programme strategy and identifying the implementation methods. Some of the planned activities, such as the establishment of school community linkages, a study on early child development and the development of learning opportunities, were delayed due to the election of the new Government; these activities will be implemented in 1992.

95. In Asia, allocations from the reserve were approved for three countries in the period 1990-1991. In Bangladesh, funds from the reserve were used to support the extension, especially among girls, of the non-formal primary education project developed by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which aims at improving the enrolment and drop-out rates in rural areas by extending the non-formal primary education system to the most under-privileged section of rural society. UNICEF assistance provided interim support to the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee approach to primary education based on the Government community NGO partnership as a part of the national strategy for universal primary education. In Bhutan, a series of events such as the Jomtien Conference, the World Summit for Children and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Summit Declaration on the Girl Child have generated a high level of interest in basic education. Primary school

enrolment in Bhutan is about 25 per cent, primarily due to the lack of access to schools for children living in sparsely populated, mountainous regions. Funds from the reserve supported the initial phase of primary school development and early childhood education through the training of government education officials and teachers, the supply of textbooks and the construction of schools. The Philippines received an allocation to assist the Government in implementing the decade-long Education for All Plan of Action by strengthening education for all implementing machinery and capacities at the national, regional and local levels; undertaking education for all demonstration projects in pilot sites; and promoting the institutionalization of education for all policies and programmes. The funding provided interim support until the government budget became available for the programme management team, which was established to coordinate and monitor the activities undertaken under the Education for All Plan of Action.

96. In the Middle East and North Africa, allocations were made to Lebanon, the States surrounding or adjacent to the Persian Gulf and the West Bank and Gaza. The allocation to Lebanon provided for the collection of data on education, the training of teachers and the updating of the curriculum in the process of rebuilding the education system after years of internal strife. The allocation for the Persian Gulf countries was used to conduct activities to promote the enrolment of girls in primary education in the Persian Gulf region. The West Bank and Gaza have implemented projects on education for Palestinian children affected by political instability.

97. In the Americas region, Brazil, Ecuador and Mexico received allocations from the Basic Education Reserve in the period 1990-1991. Brazil complemented and strengthened ongoing UNICEF-assisted activities in education in the north-east states through policy and programme development, technical assistance and social mobilization. Mexico received funding to carry out a non-formal initial education programme for Mexican children living in extreme poverty, in cooperation with UNESCO, UNDP and the World Bank. The funds have been used to provide technical assistance for the preparation and elaboration of the programme proposal and for expansion of programme coverage.

98. The advisory capacities on education at regional levels have been strengthened by the establishment of five regional advisory units with funding from the Basic Education Reserve at Abidjan, Nairobi, Bangkok, Kathmandu and Santa Fe de Bogota, all of which are headed by senior regional advisers on education. The recruitment for a sixth regional advisory position in Amman is expected in 1992.

Interregional activities

99. At New York headquarters, the Education Cluster, which consists of five senior advisers with expertise in primary education, girls' education, non-formal education and early child development, carried out a series of activities, including preparation of policy and advocacy tools, formulation of UNICEF strategies to implement the World Summit for Children and Jomtien goals, technical support to country programme development, preparation of

training manuals and building and strengthening partnerships with other multilateral and bilateral agencies. In order to build institutional capacity and consensus to reach Education for All goals, several orientation and training workshops were organized. Some 250 representatives and senior staff attended orientation seminars conducted in six regions and at headquarters. Training workshops on basic education were held in all of the regions for some 150 programme officers from over 100 country offices.

D. Children in especially difficult circumstances

Children in especially difficult circumstances

100. The 1991 Executive Board established an interregional programme, with $900,000 from general resources and $2.5 million in supplementary funds for the period 1991-1993, to accelerate UNICEF programme development to reach the 1990s goal of improved protection and services for children in especially difficult circumstances and to deal with the underlying causes (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.32). Thus far, the focus has been primarily on global and regional activities, supporting training workshops and situation analyses in particular, although allocations have also been made to a few individual countries for situation studies and project initiation. Nevertheless, all categories of children in especially difficult circumstances have been addressed, including children in armed conflicts and disasters, child labour, street children and abused, neglected, orphaned and institutionalized children.

101. In the area of armed conflict and disasters, a regional situation analysis and a workshop on children affected by war have been undertaken as part of the initiation of a three-year programme of physical and psycho-social rehabilitation and peace education for children in the States surrounding or adjacent to the Persian Gulf. Workshops and seminars were organized in Africa, South and East Asia and the Americas and the Caribbean regions on planning and programming for working and street children, with supplementary funding from the Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF. Multisectoral planning and programming characterize the activities supported by the children in especially difficult circumstances programme. The research activities on working and street children are conducted and coordinated with the studies on the urban child by the International Child Development Centre at Florence, Italy. Various other activities are undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies such as ILO, UNESCO and NGOs and NGO networks in the areas of working/street children and abused/neglected children. The overall coordination of the activities at country and regional levels is provided by the Urban Section at New York headquarters, where a project officer for children in especially difficult circumstances, funded from the children in especially difficult circumstances programme, is in place. Programme policy development for achieving the 1990s goals in the area of children in especially difficult circumstances is one of the major objectives of the section. To this end, the section has been assisting monitoring and evaluation activities on children in especially difficult circumstances at regional and country levels and providing training to UNICEF staff as well as government and NGO partners for undertaking such activities.

E. Intersectoral programmes

Environment

102. A policy review, "Children and environment: a UNICEF strategy for sustainable development" (E/ICEF/1989/L.6), was presented to the 1989 Executive Board. Since UNICEF country programmes already include components to improve environmental conditions for children and families, it was decided not to further broaden their mandate, but to deepen their analysis to take the environmental impact into account as a critical UNICEF strategy for sustainable development. Consequently, the Executive Board approved establishment of the interregional environment programme with $3 million from general resources and $3 million in supplementary funding for the period 1989-1990 (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.29) to support environmental actions, specifically, for small-scale pilot projects where these are considered necessary for the development of large-scale programmes, and for the transition of environmentally oriented actions into regular components of country programmes.

Country and regional activities

103. The 1990-1991 country allocations included allocations for Chile and Myanmar. Chile received the funds for a project consisting of actions to support the development of pilot modalities in poor districts of greater Santiago, to introduce environmental concerns through formal and non-formal education in the country and to facilitate advocacy on environmental issues through seminars and research. Myanmar has been utilizing the funds to develop efficient cooking stoves and alternative sources of energy (solar-powered, biogas) for household use.

Monitoring child survival and development in the 1990s

104. The 1989 Executive Board approved an allocation of $5 million from general resources and $5 million in supplementary funds for the period 1989-1993 to enable UNICEF to assist countries, through UNICEF country programmes, in monitoring their achievements towards human development goals for the year 2000 (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.36). The purpose of the programme for monitoring the 1990s goals is to ensure that countries will be able to undertake monitoring of infant, child and maternal mortality, the nutritional status of young children and a few key indicators related to health, education, access to basic services and children in especially difficult circumstances. For this purpose, the reserve supported technical assistance and methodological advice for the improvement of the indicators and the data, the production of indicator estimates and the promotion of the use of indicators and data for decision-making purposes.

Country and regional activities

105. During the period 1990-1991, allocations were made to three countries and three regions. With the funds provided, the Sudan completed a demographic and health survey that included questions on the health and socio-economic status

of children and women. In Argentina, UNICEF supported the development of a module to be attached to the existing permanent household survey to collect the data necessary for monitoring the 1990s goals. Zimbabwe utilized the funds to strengthen the monitoring capacities of the country office. A major commitment has been made to increase monitoring capacities at regional levels. The UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office provided technical assistance to strengthen the monitoring capacities of the region. Regional offices in the Americas and the Caribbean and East Asia and the Pacific are undertaking capacity-building activities to promote monitoring of the goals for the 1990s and its use in the national development process in close collaboration with United Nations regional offices and agencies.

Interregional activities

106. Several inter-agency projects on monitoring have been carried out with support from the child monitoring programme (E/ICEF/1989/P/L.36). The WHO/UNICEF joint water supply and sanitation monitoring project aims at developing a global monitoring system, networking individual national monitoring units. The under-five mortality database, consisting of individual country profiles of under-five and infant mortality rate estimates over the period 1960-1990, is being worked out with technical collaboration from the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, and is expected to serve for monitoring the 1990s goal on infant and child mortality at the country level. UNICEF also took part, as a member of the inter-agency monitoring group consisting of UNFPA, UNDP and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, in five country missions to assess the monitoring situation and systems at work at the country level. The child monitoring programme maintained support for two posts - project officers in the Statistics and Monitoring Section at New York headquarters - to coordinate monitoring activities at country/regional and global levels.

Global communication support programme

107. Information and communication play a key role in motivating and sustaining behavioural change and are therefore crucial factors in the attainment of the programme goals for the 1990s.

108. Over the last few years, there has been an increasing demand from field offices for more assistance from headquarters in developing innovative communication projects, particularly those with a broad geographical impact. In response, the 1990 Executive Board approved the establishment of the global communication support programme with $1 million from general resources and $2 million in supplementary funding for the period 1990-1992 (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.33). The programme supports the development of innovative prototype communications and social mobilization projects or materials which contribute significantly to the successful attainment of UNICEF programme objectives.

109. Preference is given to proposals for funding that are regional or subregional in coverage and impact. Those with a one-country focus should

have a potential for replication in the region. Four countries and regions received allocations during 1991. Funding was approved for the production of animated films in Ecuador (for the Andean region) and Bangladesh (for South Asia) on health and advocacy for the girl child, respectively. The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office organized a workshop for soap opera scriptwriters on child survival themes, while the Caribbean Area Office received funding for a training workshop on animation on social issues for graphic artists.

110. Radio is a major means of communication in Africa and an important channel for the dissemination of social messages. A training workshop on how to develop health messages was organized at Harare for radio producers from eight countries.

111. In Latin America, television is widely used. With $1 million in supplementary funding from the UNICEF National Committees of the Netherlands and the United States, the production of a new Spanish-language "Sesame Street" television series is planned. The series, which will incorporate educational messages on health and social issues, will be broadcast in 18 Latin American countries.

112. A post of global communication officer in the Division of Information has been funded from the programme to handle the administration and management of the funds.

F. Expenditures

113. Programme expenditures from PF90s during the biennium 1990-1991, disaggregated by allocations at country and global levels, are given in table 3. Table 4 provides a summary of allocations made to each country and region by programme sectors and source of funding.

Table 3. PF90S EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990–1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Country			Global			Total		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
GENERAL RESOURCES									
Health:									
Mortality Reduction	21,958	16,723	5,235	6,794	4,642	2,152	28,752	21,365	7,387
Bamako Initiative	10,378	5,722	4,656	3,343	2,355	988	13,721	8,077	5,644
AIDS	973	295	678	1,868	745	1,123	2,841	1,040	1,801
Children's Vaccine Initiative	0	0	0	1,000	357	643	1,000	357	643
Dracunculiasis eradication	839	449	390	1,110	1,051	59	1,949	1,500	449
Subtotal for health	34,148	23,189	10,959	14,115	9,150	4,965	48,263	32,339	15,924
Nutrition:									
Nutrition	0	0	0	1,659	1,289	370	1,659	1,289	370
Food and nutrition surveillance	1,412	671	741	831	550	281	2,243	1,221	1,022
IDD control	0	0	0	2,630	1,864	766	2,630	1,864	766
Subtotal for nutrition	1,412	671	741	5,120	3,703	1,417	6,532	4,374	2,158
Education	2,298	1,541	757	1,966	1,806	160	4,264	3,347	917
Children in especially difficult circumstances	70	0	70	170	221	(51)	240	221	19
Child monitoring	233	76	157	2,035	1,233	802	2,268	1,309	959
Environment	1,823	1,275	548	1,274	425	849	3,097	1,700	1,397
Global communication	288	81	207	372	179	193	660	260	400
Total for general resources	40,272	26,833	13,439	25,052	16,717	8,335	65,324	43,550	21,774
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDS									
Health:									
Mortality Reduction	63,643	42,015	21,628	972	582	390	64,615	42,597	22,018
Bamako Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AIDS	0	0	0	1,360	489	871	1,360	489	871
Children's Vaccine Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dracunculiasis eradication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal for health	63,643	42,015	21,628	2,332	1,071	1,261	65,975	43,086	22,889
Nutrition:									
Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and nutrition surveillance	1,184	838	346	631	393	238	1,815	1,231	584
IDD control	0	0	0	186	199	(13)	186	199	(13)
Subtotal for nutrition	1,184	838	346	817	592	225	2,001	1,430	571
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children in especially difficult circumstances	0	0	0	300	77	223	300	77	223
Child monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment	98	0	98	0	0	0	98	0	98
Global communication	0	0	0	30	26	4	30	26	4
Total for supplementary funds	64,925	42,853	22,072	3,479	1,766	1,713	68,404	44,619	23,785
GRAND TOTAL	105,197	69,686	35,511	28,531	18,483	10,048	133,728	88,169	45,559

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Table 4. PF90s: SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTRIES/REGIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990–1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Countries/regions	General resources										Supplementary funds			Total
	MRR	IR	AIDS	GUW	FNS	EDR	CEDC	CHM	ENV	GC	MRR	FNS	ENV	
Africa														
Angola											(3)			(3)
Benin	730			63							61			854
Botswana	42					50					37			129
Burkina Faso	890			346							145			1,381
Burundi											72			72
Cape Verde	201													201
Cameroon		30					30				110			170
Cape Verde						15								15
Central African Republic	481										123			604
Chad	96					150					56			302
Comoros	66										6			72
Congo		215									67			282
Côte d' Ivoire	115	224		70							46			455
Equatorial Guinea		394												394
Ethiopia	960				200						494			1,674
Gabon	175										103			278
Gambia	170										32			202
Ghana											179			179
Guinea											90			90
Guinea–Bissau											19			19
Kenya		300	275								375			950
Lesotho											25			25
Liberia		60					30				41			131
Madagascar											166			166
Malawi	200		250								141			591
Mali	276	300		135							182			893
Mauritania											53			53
Mauritius	6										22			28
Mozambique	110													
Namibia											25			25
Niger	540	300	100	80							119			1,139

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Table 4 (continued)

Countries/regions	General resources										Supplementary funds			Total
	MRR	BI	AIDS	GUW	FNS	EDR	CEDC	CHM	ENV	GC	MRR	FNS	ENV	
Africa (continued)														
Nigeria											2,361			2,361
Rwanda											144			144
Sao Tome and Principe		65												65
Senegal	310										57			367
Sierra Leone											50			50
Somalia											(20)			(20)
Swaziland											38			38
Togo				75							58			133
Uganda	350		350	10							117			827
United Republic of Tanzania	147										392	35		574
Zaire		400									404			804
Zambia	275	50				450					183			958
Zimbabwe	317		263					116			216			912
Subtotal for Africa	6,477	2,338	1,238	779	200	665	60	116			6,786	35		18,694
Asia														
Bangladesh	350					500				143	1,679			2,672
Bhutan						500								500
China	318										2,512			2,830
India				25							4,279			4,304
Indonesia											269			269
Lao People's Democratic Republic											50			50
Myanmar									266		231			497
Nepal	1,010										173			1,183
Pacific Islands	35										151		98	284
Pakistan											793			793
Papua New Guinea	345													
Philippnes						230					333			563
Sri Lanka											135			135
Thailand											245			245
Viet Nam		250												250
Subtotal for Asia	2,058	250		25		1,230			266	143	10,850		98	14,920

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Table 4 (continued)

Countries/regions	General resources										Supplementary funds			Total
	MRR	BI	AIDS	GUW	FNS	EDR	CEDC	CHM	ENV	GC	MRR	FNS	ENV	
Americas and the Caribbean														
Argentina	585							106						691
Belize	46										62			108
Bolivia	300				60						25	746		1,131
Brazil	865					980								1,845
Chile									380					380
Costa Rica											187			187
Dominican Republic	60													60
Ecuador					400	100				60				560
El Salvador											560			560
Guatemala											684			684
Honduras											529			529
Mexico						450								450
Nicaragua	300										560			860
Panama	70										187			257
Peru	1,049	250									150			1,449
Uruguay	60													60
Venezuela	125													125
Caribbean										50				50
Central America subregional											622			622
Subtotal for Americas and the Caribbean	3,460	250			460	1,530		106	380	110	3,566	746		10,608
Middle East and North Africa														
Algeria	250										180			430
Djibouti	184													184
Egypt											469			469
Jordan											66			66
Lebanon						150					32			182
Morocco											292			292
Oman											28			28
Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan	88													0 88
Saudi Arabia						130								130

Table 4 (continued)

Countries/regions	General resources										Supplementary funds			
	MRR	BI	AIDS	GUW	FNS	EDR	CEDC	CHM	ENV	GC	MRR	FNS	ENV	Total
Middle East and North Africa (continued)														
Sudan	250	150						146			8			554
Sudan (Nairobi)	250													250
Tunisia											219			219
Turkey											556			556
West Bank and Gaza	200					200					84			484
Yemen											174			174
Subtotal for Middle East and North Africa	1,222	150				480		146			2,108			4,106
Regions														
West and Central Africa						240								240
Eastern and Southern Africa						240								240
East Asia and the Pacific						252		202						454
South Asia						240								240
Middle East and North Africa						240	70	160						470
Americas and the Caribbean						240		220		35				495
Subtotal for regions						1,452	70	582		35				2,139
GRAND TOTAL	13,217	2,988	1,238	804	660	5,357	130	950	646	288	23,310	76	98	50,467